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MONDAY, MAY 28, 1855.

We publish this morning the rejoinder of "Silex" to our brief comments upon his first communication. It will be seen that he urges with characteristic ability that the Missouri compromise was neither legally nor morally a compact, and that the North enjoyed her fair share of the advantages of the compromise while it endured. His remarks under this last head are confessedly founded upon the conviction that our "whole article" suggested the impression "that the South received all the advantages contemplated by the compromise, and the North none," a conviction which we think wholly unwarranted by the terms of our article, and which we certainly did not intend to produce in the mind of any one. What we intended to express was simply that when the Representatives of the South united actively in the repeal of the Missouri compromise the South had exhausted or nearly exhausted its supposed advantages to herself, and that the North was then about to enter most largely into their enjoyment. And this our able friend will no doubt cheerfully admit. The South had secured Missouri and Arkansas; and the North, having secured Iowa, was about to secure Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota in like manner—excepting in the two latter cases the portions that lie south of the compromise line and east of the Mississippi respectively. So far from having any disposition to dwell invidiously upon this incontrovertible fact, we are by no means confident, indeed we can hardly believe, that it exercised a paramount and controlling influence even with those Southern Representatives who participated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. As surely it inspired nothing but indifference or repugnance to that scheme in the bosoms of the Southern people. But its coincidence with the measure of repeal was altogether too striking to escape the wakeful suspicion of the North, and, under the circumstances, we think should be regretted by the South as at least extremely ambiguous and unfortunate. With this explanation, we cordially commend our correspondent's historical review to the attention of our readers.

With regard to the legal character and binding force of the Missouri compromise, we have now but a word to say. "Silex" is certainly correct in denying to that measure the legal qualities of compact; and his remarks, addressed mainly to this point, are just and unanswerable. But, so far as we are aware, unless perhaps in the loose parlance of the street, the Missouri compromise has never been esteemed or styled a compact in any other than a moral sense; and in that sense we think it richly deserved all the respect it ever received and more. Upon this point our ingenious correspondent is not conclusive. He says: "The Missouri compromise was established by a law which its opponents knew they could repeal whenever they could obtain a majority in Congress. Until repealed, it was submitted to the South." Our friend, candid and impartial as is his nature, here allows himself, we fear, to think and speak as an ultra adversary of the compromise, with the passions and prejudices of the past blazing brightly in his bosom. We know his intense and chivalric devotion to the interests of the South, and we feel that it is small discredit to his fine judgment that it should occasionally yield to a passionate identification with the sympathies and resentments of that section. Whether it has done so in the present instance or not, we respectfully submit to his reflection the opinion of a Southern man, expressed at the period of the enactment of the Missouri compromise, and invested with something of the spirit which then pervaded the majorities of the representatives from both sections of the nation and the masses of the whole country. We quote from Niles's Register of March 11, 1820, with the simple remark that the Register was by far the ablest and deservedly the most influential paper published in any slaveholding State:

The territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. is "forever" forbidden to be peopled with slaves, except in the State of Missouri.

The right, then, to inhibit slavery in any of the Territories is clearly and completely acknowledged, and it is conditioned as to some of them, that, even when they become States, slavery shall be "forever" prohibited in them. There is no hardship in this. The Territories belong to the United States, and the government may rightly prescribe the terms on which it will dispose of the public lands. This great point was agreed to in the Senate, 33 votes to 11; and in the House of Representatives by 134 to 42, or nearly 139 to 37. And we trust that it is determined "forever" in respect to the countries now subject to the legislation of the General Government. It is true that the compromise is only supported by the letter of the law, repealed by the authority which enacted it; but the circumstances of the case give to this law a moral force equal to that of a positive provision of the constitution; and we do not hazard anything by saying that the constitution exists in its observance. Both parties have sacrificed much

to conciliation. We wish to see the compact kept in good faith, &c.

We have been wont to regard this as the spirit in which the Missouri Compromise was actually conceived and established, and faithfully observed for more than thirty years, and, despite the skillful and powerful assault of our correspondent, we must so regard it still.

It is very true, as our correspondent says, that when a law of Congress is passed, whether it establishes a compromise or not, those who pass it and all others know that it may be repealed whenever a majority can be obtained against it, but it is also true that a law, establishing through an important compromise the pacification of the country and understood to have been adopted from mutual concession for the salvation of the Union, should not be repealed except for reasons amounting to something like an evident necessity. The very term "compromise," by which the law of 1820 was universally recognized and called at the time, and by which it has been known for between thirty and forty years and is known still, implies a moral sanctity that should not be lightly disregarded. Another compromise of surpassing importance was adopted in 1850, and, although the Senators and Representatives knew, and although the whole people of the United States knew, that each and all of the laws comprised in it might, like any other laws, be constitutionally repealed the very next year, there was and is a deep and pervading impression in the minds of all true patriots that the repeal would be a breach of faith dangerous to the Union. Well, the Missouri compromise was adopted at even a more fearful crisis than the compromise of 1850; it was rendered a holy thing to countless hearts by the virtue, the patriotism, and the matchless eloquence of the mighty men who were most active in securing its adoption and by its beneficent and glorious influences in hushing that stormy sea of strife which had threatened to overwhelm the ark of our liberty; it was consecrated by the acquiescence of the North, the South, the East, and the West, throughout the lifetime of one generation and a large portion of the lifetime of another; and, all this being true, it certainly should not have been repealed last year for any such considerations as then existed, especially as the whole atmosphere of the whole country was filled with warning voices, that the repeal would inevitably produce those tremendous evils which it has since produced—that it would, in short, endanger the entire fabric of our Government.

"Silex" promises, in his next, to show, "that, from first to last," the compromise "was repudiated and violated by the North." If any person can show this, we have perfect faith in our correspondent's ability to do it. We assure him that our readers await his "next" with lively interest.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

LELA.—THE LOST ONE.

BY HENRY T. HARRIS.

The bells which toll the parting hour of day,
The winds which sigh amid the leaves at eve,
Whispered a requiem while the angels came
And bore her spirit to its home in heaven.

She was a fair-haired girl of seventeen,
Whose heart was gladness as a summer bird.
When far amid the forest solitude,
It carols forth its low, sweet notes unheard.

Her sunny curl, like shattered sun-beams, lay
Upon her brow as sun-tans on a cloud,
And softly blended with the loosened folds
Of her last winding sheet—the ghostly shroud.

The rose had faded from her velvet cheek,
But still the lily slept in beauty there
As if 'twere nourished by the yellow light
Which fell in showers from her soft sunny hair.

Her hands upon her pulseless bosom lay
Like panted doves within a downy nest,
And seemed to guard the dusky door—from whence
Her soul had fluttered to its Eden rest.

They bore her to the pale, sad realms of shadow—
That gentle one—the loved and early dead:
They paid the last sad tribute of a tear,
With broken sighs above her lowly bed.

No sculptured tablet marks her place of sleep,
But willows wave in pendent beauty there,
And giant oaks stand sentinels to guard
The low, sweet slumbers of a form so fair.

Sleep, Lela, sleep: no sound disturbs thee now—
No disappointments chill thy throbless breast,
For high above you star-paved domes thy soul
Has found, beneath the "Tree of Life," a rest.

Thou art a shining angel—long-loved one—
Who flitt'st where the silver fountains play—
Upon whose wings the starry beams of heaven
Shine in bright splendor through eternal day.

ROSE VALE, KY., 1855.

VIRGINIA.—The vote for Governor in 1851 stood, for Summers, 60,286; for Johnson, 67,427. The Democratic majority 7,141. In 1852 the majority for Pierce, over Gen. Scott, for President, was 15,281. Cass's majority over Taylor in 1848 was only 1,548. At the State election in 1852, the Whigs elected 16 Senators, and the Democrats 34; to the House the Whigs elected 65 members, and the Democrats 87. The whole number of votes cast for Governor, in 1851, was 127,713; the whole number cast in 1851, for President, was 129,595.

LYNCH AT WESTON, MISSOURI.—A man named Phillips, who, it is said, handed to McCrea the pistol with which the latter shot Clark at a Kansas meeting, was tarred and feathered at Weston, Mo., on the 17th inst. He then went to Leavenworth, and, on the 18th, the people of that place were getting up an excitement against him.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Dr. M. P. Morgan, of Vanderburg co., Ind., came to his death on the 15th inst. under the following circumstances: He came home intoxicated, and his wife and three children went to a neighboring house. Shortly after, the house took fire and he perished in the flames.

A fellow was arrested in Portland yesterday on a charge of stealing \$16 and a pistol.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The Washington Union suggests that Gov. Gardner's whole object in putting his veto upon the bill to eject Judge Loring from office was to subserve the cause of the Know-Nothing party in Virginia. This shows what sort of creature the editor of the Union is. No editor, with an honest pulsation in his whole body, no editor with a single drop of blood in his veins better than the salvia of a toad or the vile secretion of a polecat, would ever think of making so disgraceful a suggestion.

The editor of the Union, in his article making this attack upon Gov. Gardner, assails our late suggestions as to a compromise between the true patriots of the North and those of the South. Alluding to what we said as to the possibility of an amicable adjustment of any honest differences of opinion in the two sections as to the fugitive slave law, he states, that, if we meant anything, we meant "that the South should agree to modify the fugitive slave law that the question of ownership shall be tried and settled by a jury in the free States where the slave may be arrested." Now the fellow knows, that, in the very articles he is commenting on, the principal suggestion which we made in relation to the fugitive slave law, the only suggestion which we dwelt on in relation to the modification of that law, was that the law, if any modification at all should be deemed necessary by the patriotic portion of the North, should be so modified as to secure to a fugitive slave a speedy trial by jury in the place he escaped from. This was the point that we especially elaborated; and the editor of the Union, in saying that, if we meant anything, we meant that the question of ownership should be tried and settled by a jury in the free States, is guilty of as infamous a lie as a tongue fashioned for the exclusive purpose of lying could ever utter. We are aware that the editor of the Union is fighting for his bread and meat, but this is no apology for his abominable calumnies. He can obviate all necessity for victuals by the use of a halter or a grape-vine; and, if his fear of the devil prompts him to live as long as he can, he might as well live by stealing as lying. Suppose he make another effort to get a few thousand dollars from the U. S. Treasury under false pretences. To be sure his last effort in that way was branded by the unanimous action of Congress as an attempt to swindle, but he may be more lucky next time. Swindlers are said to grow adroit by practice.

FIRE.—A frame cottage on Madison street between Thirtieth and Fourteenth, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Kellum, mate on the steamer Jacob Strader, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. A thief took advantage of the alarm occasioned by the fire (Mr. Kellum not being at home) and stole \$140 in gold and a \$20 bill on the State Bank of Ohio.

On Saturday night the grocery-store of W. Clark on the Point near the saw-mills was partially destroyed by fire.

About 12 o'clock last night a false alarm was raised, for the purpose, it was understood, of settling a difficulty between two of the companies, the Lafayette and the Relief. Some fellow got into the Relief Engine House, tapped the bell three times, and then jumped out of the back window before the warden saw him. The Relief did not ring any more, and the Union, American Eagle, and Mechanic gave no alarm, the watchmen in the wards where they are located being cognizant of the purpose of the alarm. But the bells of the Lafayette, Kentucky, Hope, and Rescue were rung for some time.

An inquest was held at Evansville, on the 22d inst., over the body of a man found floating in the river. It was doubtful that of a passenger on a steamboat. We give a description, by which the friends of the deceased may possibly be able to identify the body. He was of medium height, about thirty years old, heavy set, and had dark brown hair. He had on a black cloth coat and pants and black satin vest, fine boots, red top, laced. On his person were found a gold hunting lever watch, with heavy gold vest chain, eleven \$5 gold pieces, and 75 cents in silver; no papers except a newspaper dated this month; a copper baggage-check with "41 T" on it. Verdict of the jury—supposed accidental drowning.

LEXINGTON RACES.—The race on Wednesday, best three in five, was won by Murphy's Glen-coe gelding, Frank Harper. Time, 1:47 1/4—1:47 1/4—1:48 1/4.

On Thursday, the first race, two mile heats, was won by Viley's Wagner mare, Florida. Time, 3:42 1/2—3:43 1/2. The second race, mile heats, was won by Harper's Nolte filly, Mary Leach. Time, 1:47 1/4—1:47 1/4.

On Friday, the first race, two mile heats for three-year-olds, was won by Campbell's Wagner filly. Time, 3:47 1/2—3:52 1/2—3:47 1/2. The second race, mile heats, was won by Harper's Helen Swigert. Time, 1:48 1/2—1:47 1/2—1:48.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Michael Faron, an Irishman, who has been employed at the United States Hospital as a servant, fell from the top of an omnibus late Saturday evening, on Main between Brook and Floyd streets. He was picked up by Mr. J. W. C. Steuernagel and carried to his residence, where he was kindly cared for until medical aid was procured. His right leg between the knee and ankle was badly fractured, and his head slightly hurt. He is now at the Marine Hospital.

A free negro named Freeman, who resided in Alton, Ill., was lately shot by officers from St. Louis while in the act of running off slaves from Missouri. He made his escape, but died from the wounds received a few days ago.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—No. 2.

GENTLEMEN: You conclude your reply to my letter of the 17th inst. by asserting that you do not regard this discussion as "a matter of much current moment," and that "it concerns the welfare of the country more nearly at this crisis to compose existing difficulties than to review dead ones." It may be true that the adjustment of existing difficulties is of far more importance than all other questions connected with the Missouri compromise, and I wish to offer some suggestions upon that subject before closing this correspondence. But how are we to approach that adjustment without fully understanding the origin and nature of those difficulties? Those who shut their eyes to the past will certainly prove blind to the future.

If the South has been guilty of such bad faith, such injury and wrong, as to justify the excitement prevailing in the North, reparation should be made. But if the Missouri compromise was established, not by an irrevocable compact, but by a law liable to repeal, and was adopted with a knowledge of that liability and of the strong though ineffectual opposition of the South; if it overthrew in the Territories the foundation of republican government; if it excluded the South from vast territories to which she had equal rights with the North, and gave her only a promise to do what the North was previously clearly bound to do, and which the North failed to perform notwithstanding the enormous consideration exacted; if it was a wrong to the South, forced upon her by the North; and if it has been violated and disregarded by the North—then it ought to have been repealed; the North has no right to complain, and the South owes her no reparation.

You replied to me with great ingenuity and eulogium. I shall answer you with facts:

1st. The Missouri compromise was not a compact. In saying this, I do not rely upon technicalities. It was not a compact either legally or morally. You will admit that, in a legal sense, it was not a compact; that the members of Congress, if they had all united, had no authority to make such a compact; that they could only enact a law, subject, like every other law, to be repealed. But you contend, that, *morally*, it was a compact; and as such entitled to "almost the same force as a positive provision of the Constitution of the United States." I contend that, *viewed as a compact*, it was a palpable violation of a positive and highly important provision of the Constitution, and entitled to no force whatever.

One of the great objects of the framers of the Federal Constitution, and of the States that sanctioned it, was to protect each and every State against the power of any and all other States. Hence it is declared, that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation" (art. 1, sec. 10.) Both of the Senators from Virginia, and twelve out of fourteen of her Representatives, opposed the compromise to the last. Other Southern States were represented by opponents of the compromise, whilst a majority of the members of Congress from several Southern States voted for it.

If the last mentioned States had entered into an express compact with the Northern States to exclude slavery from the Louisiana territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., the compact would not only have been void, but would have been denounced from one end of the country to the other, as a treasonable confederation, as an attempt by a majority of the States, in violation of the Constitution, to trample upon the rights of the minority. The Missouri compromise was established by a law which its opponents knew they could repeal whenever they could obtain a majority in Congress. Until repealed it was submitted to the South. But if an attempt had been made to establish it by a compact between the States, whose Representatives sustained it, it would not have been submitted to the South as a compact, and I protest against the attempt to give it that character, when it is certain that, if it had been made the subject of a compact, it would have been treasonable, and void, and spurned by every patriot in the land whether North or South.

2dly. You assert that the compromise "was fulfilled in practice by the North," and that "when its provisions promised to insure the advantage of the North, it was repealed by the agency of a few of the Representatives of the North and the mass of those of the South." The inference from your whole article is, that the South received all the advantages contemplated by the compromise, and the North none. Look at the facts.

In 1803 France ceded to the United States the territory of Louisiana, embracing the country now comprised in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, and the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and most of Minnesota—territory six times as large as Arkansas, which was below the line. Nor was Arkansas exclusively appropriated to the South, as the territory north of the line was to the North. The people of the North, whilst they forbade slaveholders to go north of the line, retained the same right with us to go south of the line.

True, Arkansas was afterwards admitted as a slave State; but not under the compromise. The compromise act made no reference whatever to the territory south of the line. It left our rights as to that territory precisely as it found them. If we had no right to occupy Arkansas before the act, we had none afterwards. But, as has been already shown, slaveholders had a right to occupy Arkansas, and to be admitted into the Union after occupying it, independent of the compromise act. If, however, you insist that the North would not have consented to the admission of Arkansas as a slave State but for the compromise, I will not dispute the proposition; it only proves that the Northern members of Congress were as fanatical, as regardless of our rights, as unconcerned about the Union of these States, in 1836 as in 1820. Moreover, if the South got Arkansas by the admission of Iowa as a free State. It will not be disputed, that the compromise gave that State to the North. What then becomes of your assertion that the compromise was repudiated "when about to insure to the advantage of the North?" Again: From 1820 to 1854 the compromise act excluded slaveholders from Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. Territories large enough for half a dozen such States as Kentucky. Did it not during all that time enrage the advantage to the North that for 34 years she had the exclusive right to occupy those territories and to bring them in as States? The North got Iowa, and it was not our fault that she did not get more. The compromise act of March 6, 1820, was strictly obeyed and "fulfilled in practice" by the South. In my next, I will undertake to show that from first to last it was repudiated and violated by the North.

SILEX.

LOUISVILLE, May 24, 1855.

[From this morning's Journal.]

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

The 4th Congressional District of Virginia gives Wise 1,498 majority, with Cumberland and Powhatan to be heard from.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

A despatch from Faulkner says that he is elected by 400 majority, and that Page county gives Wise and Faulkner 960 majority—a gain of 200

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1855.

STRAWBERRIES.—Everybody loves strawberries, and yet how little attention is paid to their culture, even by those who have an abundance of land. We know of nothing among the choice fruits which yields so abundantly for the labor as the improved varieties of the strawberry; and, in their successful culture, there is nothing more intricate than there is in growing a patch of cabbages. For every day's labor properly applied to the planting and cultivation of the strawberry, one bushel of choice fruit may be obtained. We have grown, with no extra care, from a piece of ground but ten yards square, in a single season, four bushels of strawberries. We kept no account of the labor bestowed upon them, but we do not believe it exceeded three days in the year. Many persons, in the spring, with a good deal of enthusiasm procure the choicest varieties of plants and pay the highest prices for them; put them out, and leave them without cultivation to be overrun with weeds for the remainder of the season, and, if the weather proves dry, their money and their labor are lost.

The pre-ent season our market is but sparingly supplied with strawberries, and these are furnished by only a few of the most careful growers, who took the precaution to cultivate and protect their beds from the effects of the severe drought of last season, while the entire beds of a large number in the vicinity, who pretend to grow them, were entirely burned up. Some fine specimens of the more hardy varieties have been exhibited upon the Horticultural Society's tables, but we do not remember to have seen among them a single dish of the Burr's New Pine, the variety for which so much was claimed for its superior excellence last year, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, except upon the grounds of one gentleman, Mr. Ormsby Hite, this variety has entirely died out. So extensive was the loss of beds last year, that few plants could be procured for setting new beds the present spring.

To guard against the effects of drought, the ground between the plants should be kept mellow, the weeds and grass kept out, and the surface mulched with old tar-bar or partially composed forest leaves or old straw. Our friend Chas. A. Peabody, Esq., of Georgia, and other cultivators in the South have succeeded in having an abundant supply of strawberries for eight or ten months in the year, from some of the common varieties among us, and the only secret of this is to select a light, sandy loam for the beds, near a stream of water if possible, and, if not, where water is convenient, keep the plants free from weeds, mulch them as here directed, keep the beds well watered from a garden engine or watering-pot, and cut the runners off as fast as they appear.

Of the best varieties for cultivation, the method of setting the plants, &c., we shall have something to say in time for making new beds. We excuse ourselves for not saying anything on this subject till so late a period of the season on the ground that no reliable plants could be procured for forming new beds.

The Weston Argus, of last Saturday, furnishes some additional particulars of the lynching of a man named Phillips, on the 17th inst., in that town. Some of the citizens of Leavenworth City, it seems, arrested Phillips, took him to the Missouri side of the river, administered to him a coat of tar and feathers, rode him on a rail, and then he was put up at mock auction, and sold by a negro.

The cause of this outrage is thus stated: Phillips had incurred the prejudice and displeasure of the people of Leavenworth City, by the part which he took in the murder of Clarke, by McCrea. He hand'd McCrea the pistol with which he shot Clarke; and added to this he is charged with being an active and enthusiastic agent of the Abolitionists, and swore to the protest against the validity of the election in the Leavenworth district. Some time previous a public meeting requested Phillips to leave the Territory—but this he failed to do. Instead of leaving on the day appointed, he collected some forty Free-soilers and Abolitionists, and set them at defiance. Things continued thus till Thursday, when he was taken to Weston, and treated as already stated. The people of Weston are free from all censure in this transaction, for they refused to participate in it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The people of Weston, a Missouri town, may be free from all censure for the transaction in question, but it is very strange that the mob, if they had no promise or encouragement of co-operation or support from Missourians, took Phillips from Kansas to a Missouri town before lynching him. Why didn't the lynchers do their lynching in Kansas? Why did they go over into Missouri to perpetrate an outrage? Was it merely to reciprocate the outrages previously committed in their Territory by Missourians? Have some of the Missourians and some of the Kansas men agreed to establish a reciprocity of outrages—an interchange of deeds of ruffianism—a free-trade in brutality and murder.

We have seen no evidence that Mr. Phillips deserved lynching. If, as is stated, he handed a pistol to McCrea when the latter had been nearly stunned by the blow of a club, there is no reasonable presumption that he wished or expected the weapon to be used except in self-defence. If he swore to the protest against the validity of the election in the Leavenworth district, we have no doubt that he swore to a protest against the validity of an infamous fraud. If he made active exertions to prevent Kansas from becoming a slaveholding territory, he did only what he had a perfect right to do under the Nebraska and Kansas law, the organic law of the territory. If, on being warned by a public meeting to leave Kansas on a designated day, he collected a band of his friends to resist violence to his person, he did what was right and commendable. As at present advised, we regret that his friends did not stand by him when the crisis came and give a good account of the mob.

A CANDIDATE AT LAST.—It was telegraphed from Lexington on Saturday that James O. Harris, of that city, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district.

THE LARGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.—The public is probably not aware that the largest ship in the world is in the course of construction for the United States Navy, by Mr. Steers, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is the steam frigate Niagara. "She is," says the Tribune, "truly the most graceful, satisfying work of art we have ever beheld, and, looking upon the faultless curves of her timbers, and the fascinating sweep of her enormous hull, one feels as every artistic and thoughtful mind must sometimes have done when gazing upon a sleeping infant or a bank of cumulus clouds in a summer sky." The Tribune says further:

The Niagara is, we learn, the largest of the five screw steam frigates which are now in process of construction for the Navy, and, as we have stated, the largest ship in the world; and we have no doubt that she will be a preeminent beauty and in all the qualities which a ship should possess as she will be in size.

The actual dimensions of this magnificent ves-

sel are as follows: Tonnage 5,200; extreme length on deck, 345 feet; load line 323 feet; extreme breadth 55 feet; depth of hold 31 feet; there are three decks besides the orlop. The armament will consist of 12 eleven-inch pivot guns to carry 170 lb shot and a charge of 15 lbs of powder. She is to be full ship-rigged, her mainmast being 111 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches diameter; the main yard will be 55 feet and the mizzen spanker boom 67 feet.

The Niagara is constructed wholly of live oak. Congress appropriated one million of dollars for her construction, but her cost it is thought will not be over \$900,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

Superiority of American Iron.—It is clearly established, says the Buffalo Democracy, in spite of some of our professional office-seekers who have sought to give the English the prestige of making the best iron, that the American is better than the British. On the Reading road, where careful examinations have been recorded, and with a tonnage unsurpassed by any railroad on the globe, Zerah Colburn says it is found

that American iron wears out but from one-third to one-half as fast as English iron.

The average of six years' wear of 60 lbs. English rail

was above 11 per cent annually. The average

of four years' wear of the "Erie" (English) pattern was 16 per cent annually. In Amer-

ica rolled and pig iron the same general superi-

ority is observable. The American pig is both

harder and tougher. Some of the leading loco-

motive builders will use no other than American

on account of its superior hardness for cylin-

ders, driving wheels, etc. For car wheel,

where the best iron is indispensable, American

is used, we believe, exclusively.

The agricultural bureau of the Patent Office is not to be discontinued.

Commodore H. E. Bullard, of the navy, died at Annapolis on Wednesday. He entered the service in 1804.

The trial of Shackelford, in the U. S. circuit court at Frankfort for robbing the mail, resulted on Saturday in his acquittal. He was then put on trial upon another indictment for deserting the mail.

Another Warning to Fraudulent Claim Agents.—The Commissioner of Pensions received a telegraphic dispatch from the chief clerk, S. Cole, at Rochester, New York, announcing the conviction of A. B. Graham for frauds upon the Pension Office. He was sentenced by the U. States district judge to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This makes the eighteenth prosecution to conviction and punishment since Com. Waldo first assumed the duties of his office.

The law of imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Massachusetts. It is rather a late date of the Christian era for such an event to take place, but better late than never.

A Prompt and Gallant Officer.—We have already announced that the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, was seen to the southward of Cuba, making for the port of Havana. The Constitution was late the flagship of the African squadron, and was under orders for home, after an absence of more than two years. When within about three hundred miles of Portsmouth, N. H. (her destined port), she boarded an American vessel and obtained a file of New York papers, in which it was stated that Commodore McCauley had been dispatched to the Gulf, in the San Jacinto, in great haste, and that a speedy collision with Spain was inevitable. The resolution of Commodore Mayo, one of the bravest officers that ever walked a deck, was instantly taken. Believing that his services might be needed, orders were immediately given to "bust ship," and soon old Ironsides was hastening to the aid of McCauley's little squadron.

Law in Kansas.—D. J. Johnson, Esq., who is, we believe, one of the Judges of the United States courts in Kansas, in explaining the positions taken by him in certain speeches, says: "At Weston, I stated there was no criminal law in force in Kansas Territory. At Leavenworth City, I stated that the old Territorial laws of Missouri were not in force, and if they were not in force, the common law was not, and if neither, then there was no adopted rule whereby men could be tried and punished for offences, in the Territory, save that rule based in the common law and enforced by the strong arm of the people."—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Cruel Design Frustrated.—An attempt was made yesterday to drive a trotting mare twenty miles within sixty minutes, over the Centreville (L. I.) course. After accomplishing twelve miles in one or two minutes less than the portion of time necessary to perform the task, the animal cast a shoe and was withdrawn, to the disappointment of a large number of sporting men. The poor animal was a good deal distressed, and was not likely to have performed the allotted task.—*N. Y. Courier.*

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

Intelligence from Wolf river, Kansas, on the 19th from Great Chief mountain report plenty of snow.

Sioux tribes moving in large numbers toward Fort Laramie. Talking of war, Col. Cook left Leavenworth on the 15th with a detachment of Infantry and one Cavalry company for Fort Laramie.

Several thousand warriors were at Ash Hol-

Two young men named James Wesley Durvant, of Cincinnati, and Benjamin Dodson, of New York, were drowned in the Miami river by the capsizing of a skiff on Saturday.

ANOTHER HURRICANE.—We find the following account of a hurricane which took place near Charlotte, Michigan, in a Detroit paper, taken from the Eaton Republican, without date. The hurricane strongly resembled that which, on Tuesday last, caused much havoc north of Chicago:

As seen from Charlotte, it presented the appearance of a huge moving column of smoke, reaching from the earth to the clouds, sometimes appearing to sink to the earth, and then suddenly looming up again to the heavens. It is described by those who saw it as a magnificent spectacle. As near as the southern outskirts of our village large quantities of green leaves came down from the air, and a little further south the fields are strewn with shingles containing nail holes, and giving ev'ry evidence of having been torn from roofs; a heavy black walnut roof-board ten feet long and covered with shingles also came down into a neighboring field; judging from the large nails with which the board had been fastened it must have been wrench'd from some roof with great violence. A large quantity of hail fell about a mile south of us. The hailstones are reported to have been the size of hens' eggs and to have done considerable injury to fruit trees and cattle. We have heard of large quantities of forest trees that were torn up and of several buildings that were laid in ruins; of one man that was badly injured by the destruction of the house which he was in.

P. S.—The tornado is described as being shaped like a funnel with the smallest end down. It spun and skipped over the earth like a huge top, sometimes passing quite distance of country without touching the ground, and then stooping to scatter rail fences, log houses, and saw logs, and to pull up large old forest trees with its playful point. We are informed that the house and barn of Mr. Gridley, of Kalamazoo, were destroyed, and Mr. Gridley badly injured.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The True American, published at Goliad, Texas, publishes the following:

By the kindness of H. C. Davis, who left the Rio Grande on Monday last, we learn that another revolution has broke out in Mexico. About fifteen hundred soldiers had crossed the river, headed by Garza, ex Governor of Tamaulipas; Castran, Caravajal, O. Campo, and J. M. Canales. Their detention this long has been in consequence of their waiting the arrival of Robles from New Orleans, who was recently banished from Mexico by Santa Anna.

The following letter from the special correspondent of the American, at Brownsville, goes to authenticate the above statement:

It is a notorious fact that another revolution will open in a few days under Gen. Caravajal, and the ball will commence at Camargo. Gen. Woll received a dispatch by courier yesterday, saying Caravajal was opposite Camargo with 400 men, one-half Americans; but nobody believes the latter part of the report. The filibusters may get some Americans to join them from Corpus Christi, such as discharged teamsters and soldiers, but none from off this side of the Rio Grande. The Americans here have all seen the elephant.

Night before last an entire company of soldiers deserted from Matamoras to this side, but not one has been seen here. The whole matter has been thus far managed with masterly secrecy. Heaven knows what the result will be; the Mexicans are queer geniuses in regard to revolutions, notwithstanding their natural love of the thing. Gen. Woll has thrown a great many citizens in prison who he suspects of being friendly to the revolutionists.

NEW POST-OFFICES IN KENTUCKY.—The following is a list of post-offices established since April 1, 1854:

Spruce Grove, Owlsley co.; Gaffney & Mills, Scott co.; Roy's Cross Roads, Russell co.; Huntsville, Union co.; Watson's, Marshall co.; Beaver, Madison co.; Green Pond, Jefferson co.; Rock Creek, Greenup co.; Skaggs' Mills, Warren co.; Rock Dale, Scott co.; Bohem, Mercer co.; T. F. Ferry's Whiteley co.; Donisthorpe, Pendleton co.; Cogar's Landing, Jessamine co.; Arnolds' Owen; Burning Spring, Floyd co.; Mount Pleasant, Floyd co.; V. C. Cross Roads, Callaway co.; Henry Hall, Owlsley co.; Richelieu, Logan co.; Bacon Creek, Hartco.; Flint Spring, Callaway co.; Rock Hill, Franklin co.; Boyd's Station, Harrison co.; Devil's Creek, Owlsley co.; Lodge Fork, co.; Pleasant Grove, Ohio co.; Mt. Pleasant, Marion co.; Quincy, Lewis co.; Henry's Cross Roads, Todd co.; Bee Spring, Edmonson co.; Model Mills, Muhlenburg co.; Rock Hill, Campbell co.; Rock Hill, Greene co.; Jones's Scotto; Booth's Store, Hardin co.; Shortsville, Bellitt co.; Bonsoboro, Morgan co.; Meridian, Adair, Allen co.; Meridian, Pendleton co.; Benetville, Hancock co.; Butlerville, Allen co.; Corralco, Ohio co.

Cass, Morgan co.; Beatty's Mills, Scott co.; Hico, Calloway co.; Fern Leaf, Mason co.; Palma, Marshall co.; Laurel Ridge, Laurel co.; Fish Pond, Jefferson co.; Gandy's Mills, Henderson co.; Nobob, Barren co.; Ashland, Union co.; Saltville, Morgan co.; Gainesville, Allen co.; Kansan, Graves co.; Millville, Woodford co.; Hendon, Nicholas co.; Abel, Fleming co.; La Belle, Greenup co.; Carrsville, Livingston co.; West Point, Madison co.; Greenup, Clinton co.; Gasper Mills, Warren co.; Rose Wood, Muhlenburg co.; Magnolia, Larue co.; Rodell, Graves co.; T. F. Ferry's, Fletcher co.; Preachersville, Lincoln co.; Benson, Franklin co.; Pool's Mills, Henderson co.; Reford, Fayette co.; Curdsville, Daviess, Kenton co.; Donaldson, Trigg co.; Stapleton, Meade co.; Newburg, Ohio co.

BELL Smith Abroad. Price \$1.25. Homes for the People, in Suburb and Country, with examples showing how to alter and remodel old buildings. Price \$1.25.

SERMONS OF REV. ISRAEL H. SPENCER, D. D., AUTHOR OF THE PASTOR'S SKETCHES, WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE BY REV. J. M. SHERWOOD. 2 vols. Price \$2.50.

CONQUEST OF KOREA, OR THE HISTORY OF COTTON AND ITS RELATIONS TO SLAVERY. By CHARLES G. LINDNER. Price \$1.25.

THE MARSHAL, BY SIMS. Price \$1.25. THE MAYFLOWER, BY MRS. STEWART. Price 75 cents. THE AGED BOY PHILOSOPHER. Price 75 cents. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH. 455 Main st., Louisville.

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